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A Package of ALL RIGHT.

AFTER KID MULLIGAN

By ALAN HINSDALE

When I was sheriff of Marion county it was reported to me that there was a young clergyman in Hilton, a farm center, some twenty miles away, and it was suspected that he was Kid Mulligan, a half boy, half man, desperado, who was fond of masquerading in different disguises. I was anxious to secure Mulligan and concluded to go to Hilton and inspect the reverend gentleman. I had never seen the Kid, but had a description of him.

On my way to Hilton I met a farmer who had been held up by a masked man the night before. He was unarmed and handed out what little money he had about him without making a show of defense. Indeed, he was too frightened to take notice of the robber except that he spoke with a voice not at all gruff. On the contrary, it was rather musical.

This robbery was an indication that Mulligan was the robber and Mulligan and the robber were one and the same person. I went on to Hilton and made inquiries for the Rev. Joseph Wyeth, the parson's name, and was told that he was to be found at the Phoenix hotel. He was traveling under a commission of the bishop to raise funds for building churches. I went to the hotel, a small tavern, and found the curate sitting on the veranda. He wore the canonicals of an Episcopal clergyman, his hair was parted in the middle, and altogether his appearance was exceedingly clerical.

Soon after my arrival at the tavern he arose and started down the main street till he came to a church and turned in at a back door. I inferred that the rector had a study there and Wyeth was going to visit him. I waited till he came out, then went in to interview the rector. I found him an elderly man not versed in worldly ways. He had seen Mr. Wyeth's credentials from the bishop, but had not scrutinized the signature. Mr. Wyeth was arranging with him to speak to his congregation the next Sunday evening, with a view to taking up a collection for church building in the diocese.

From Mr. Wyeth's personal appearance and certain of his mannerisms I gathered suspicions of him. I did not believe him to be Kid Mulligan, but I did believe that he was not an Episcopal minister. However, I had no real knowledge concerning him and felt obliged to let him proceed with what he was doing, keeping him under surveillance. I decided to let him deliver his Sunday evening address, but did not propose to let him get out of town with the proceeds of the collection without being convinced that he was what he purported to be.

When Sunday evening came I attended the church services. At the proper time the rector spoke a few words of introduction; then Mr. Wyeth began his address. Possibly if I had not been suspicious of him I might have been fooled by his remarks like the others. One matter especially gave him away to me. In mentioning the places the bishop desired churches should be built he included the town of Bingham. I happened to know that an Episcopal church had just been finished in Bingham.

The young man spoke with a pleasantly modulated voice and talked fluently. I sat in a pew right under him, where I could watch him, and I think that my fixed gaze disconcerted him, for he gave me an occasional glance.

MILITIA VS. COMPULSION

Fighting Issue Is Now Before the Country

DENY GARDNER'S LITTLE ARMIES' CHARGE

The Guard Thinks Its Errors Can Be Cured

and every time he did so he seemed to lose the thread of his discourse. Doubtless others of the congregation attributed this to his youth and the fright natural to a speaker.

That he had made a very favorable impression was evident from the collection, which for so small a place was considerable. The congregation departed, and the two clergymen went into the vestry room, the one to turn over the other to receive the contributions. I listened under an open window and heard Wyeth bid the rector goodbye, saying that he must be off early the next morning.

Having seen the young man enter the tavern and go to his room, I waited for an hour, then told the landlord that I wished to speak to Mr. Wyeth and asked him to go to his room with me. I had reasons for wishing the landlord with me which will appear presently. He consented, and, taking a candle, we went to the clergyman's room and knocked on the door.

"Who's there?"

The landlord and I looked at each other. The voice sounded like that of a woman suddenly awakened.

"A gentleman wishes to speak with you, Mr. Wyeth," said the landlord.

"It's too late. I've gone to bed."

This time the voice had lost something of its femininity.

My mind was made up. The door was locked. Drawing off, I gave it a kick, and it flew open. Mr. Wyeth was revealed in bed pulling the covers up to his chin. Approaching, I drew them down far enough to expose his neck.

"I thought so," I remarked to the landlord. Then, turning to the woman I said:

"I'll trouble you for the church collection."

The secret being out, she surrendered without objection. She had forged her credentials. Though she was not Kid Mulligan, she was very near to him, being his sister. I was disappointed in getting her instead of him for he was far more slippery and dangerous to handle.

Ironing the Tablecloth.

A tablecloth should be pulled into shape before being ironed. After it is pulled into shape, fold it together lengthwise through the middle, so that the wrong side will be outside; then turn back the edges at each side so that the cloth is in four long folds, each fold of the same width. The outer folds will now be right side out. Iron these two outer folds, then turn them inside and iron the two inner folds that are now outside and are the right side of the tablecloth. When the four folds are thus finished the long length can be doubled back and forward the desired width, but the crosswise folds should not be ironed in. Papers can be placed where the tablecloth hangs over on the floor from the ironing board. A little practice will soon make you perfect. The old fashioned way was to first iron a tablecloth on the wrong side, but the tablecloths coming under my observation that look the best are ironed in the manner above described.

—Enrico Haskins in Independent Farmer.

An Ideal Island.

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is unique in many respects. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guardroom, whence it is issued by the sergeant major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at most of the common trades. The climate is almost perfect. The island is 8 by 6 miles in size and has a population of about 450. It is 250 miles northward of St. Helena and is governed by a captain appointed from the British navy.

Hamadan in History.

Hamadan seems to be certainly the Ekbatana, the summer residence of the ancient Persian kings, where Alexander the Great stored his enormous loot from Persia, estimated at over £41,000,000. But there is topographical difficulty about identifying it with the earlier and still more interesting Ekbatana described by Herodotus, the city where the first Median king, Deioces, realized the ideal of royal isolation by shutting himself up in a palace on top of a hill, surrounded by seven fortified circles of different colors descending the slopes in order and allowing the inhabitants of these to communicate with him only by writing. Either this story is a myth or the Ekbatana of Herodotus is to be found on a hill between Hamadan and Tabriz.—London Chronicle.

Eating and Fighting.

It is not creditable to a thinking people that the two things they most thank God for should be eating and fighting. We say grace when we are going to cut up lamb and chicken, and when we have stuffed ourselves to an extent that an orange would be ashamed of we offer up our best praises to the Creator for having blown and sated his "images." Our fellow creatures, it seems and drenched them in blood and dirt.—Leigh Hunt.

Washington, Feb. 24.—With the Hay

army bill practically before Congress and the country for discussion, the fight on the scheme to federalize the militia is now on in earnest. A big opening gun was fired Tuesday by Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who characterized the scheme as impracticable and argues that no defense can be maintained with 48 "little armies," separately organized, maintained and controlled.

The National Guard association meets this objection with the flat denial that under its federalization proposition there would be 48 little armies, and they declare that the organization of the German army is essentially the same as that of the National Guard.

A significant statement is contained in a private letter received in Washington yesterday from an official of the National Guard association. "We do not contend that our system is perfect," he writes. "We admit that it has many defects, but it is certainly within the power of Congress to correct them, and I believe it will be done. I do not believe that any system can be devised which will give promise of better results than that which we have proposed as long as we are to depend upon volunteers. If we are ready to adopt compulsory military service, that is another matter, but the country is not willing to accept that yet."

If the Guard would abandon its scheme and get behind General Wood and others advocating compulsory service the atmosphere would be quickly cleared.

"SOLDIER BOY" BILL REPORTED

House Committee Favors Federal Military Schools, One in Each State.

Washington, Feb. 24.—"The military affairs committee is of the opinion that we do not need a large standing army in this country, but that we do need at all times a large body of young men well trained and educated," said Representative McKellar of Tennessee, submitting to the House yesterday a favorable report on his bill to establish and maintain military schools in the various states.

"The great war now going on in Europe," said the report, "shows that intelligence of officers and individual soldiers plays quite as important a part as physical bravery and training. The two should go hand in hand. Educate and train 4,800 boys a year as provided in this bill, graduating 100 a year in each state, and in a few years such would be the military spirit created in all parts of the country that a call for volunteers in time of trouble would easily bring forth 1,000,000 men."

"Within a seven-year period there would be created a reserve of some 33,000 of the best trained men in this or any other country, between the ages of 20 and 32, who could be lawfully required to respond, and instantly, to a call to arms."

Former Secretary Garrison had approved the bill.

DYNAMITERS' PAROLE ASKED.

Six Congressmen Intercede for Men in Indianapolis Trial.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Appeal was made to President Wilson yesterday in behalf of 14 dynamite conspirators convicted in Indianapolis in 1912, who are said to be entitled now to parole. Senators Kern, Randall, Hastings, Lewis and Clapp and Representative Nolan conferred with the president yesterday.

It was shown by the senators that the 14 of the dynamiters now in federal prison have been in jail more than the time that permits of their being paroled. The president said he would take up the case with officials of the department of justice.

LEO CRANE NOT KILLED.

Well-Known Author Had Been Reported a Victim of Indians.

Flagstaff, Ariz., Feb. 24.—Reports received here Monday that Leo Crane, Indian agent at Keams Canyon, Ariz., had been killed by Indians, were yesterday denied by arrivals from that town. Mail received from Keams Canyon said that quiet prevailed there, according to advices from Gallup, N. M.

YOUR BRONCHIAL TUBES

When a cold settles in the bronchial tubes, with that weakening, tickling cough, immediate treatment is very important. The breath seems shorter because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present, your head jars with every cough and your chest may ache. This is no time for experimenting or delay—you must get Scott's Emulsion at once to drive out the cold which started the trouble, and it will check the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes.

If you have any symptoms of bronchitis, or even a stubborn cold, always remember that Scott's Emulsion has been relieving this trouble for forty years. It is free from alcohol or drugs. Refuse substitutes.

—Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-25

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy That Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made.

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex. This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation treats right kind of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gualiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for 2½ ounces of Pinex,—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BRITISH CAPTURE 730,000 MILES OF GERMAN AFRICA

Practically All of Teuton's Territory in the Dark Continent Is Now in England's Hands.

London, Feb. 24.—Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa had been captured.

NO DEFICIT.

From B. & M. for Milk Traffic, Contents Hall.

Boston, Feb. 24.—At the resumption yesterday of the investigation by the interstate commerce commission of milk rates in New England, counsel for a wholesale dealer claimed that the Boston & Maine railroad instead of carrying milk last year at a loss of \$121,000, should have had a surplus of \$30,000 on this business. M. Carter Hall, representing H. P. Hood & Sons company of Boston, milk contractors, contended that the deficit was due to improper and excessive charges amounting to more than \$150,000.

Mr. Hall drew from Professor Cunningham the statement that a charge in the computation included \$137,000 for the cost of locomotives and overhead expenses which the witnesses considered should be apportioned to the milk service.

Feeding the Baby.

The first week of a baby's life is very important, as during this period habits of sleeping and feeding are established that will be hard to change. For this reason a trained nurse is of great value to the young mother whenever it is possible to have one.

From the very first day, the baby should be fed at regular hours. If baby is awakened at regular hours to be fed, it soon becomes accustomed to these hours and will awaken of its own accord, just as an adult if awakened for several mornings at 6 o'clock, will get this hour fixed in his mind and awaken of his own accord. Every person is governed by habits, and the mother can establish good habits or poor ones with the young baby.

For the first month the baby should be fed at 6, 10, 2, 6, 10, 2. During the second month one night feeding can be omitted and the other shifted to midnight so that the baby is being fed at 6, 10, 2, 6 and midnight.

If baby awakens and seems hungry between feedings, it probably is thirsty and should be given water, either from a spoon or from a nursing bottle.

If all mothers nursed their babies, trained them in regular habits of sleeping and eating and at the same time lived well regulated lives, the problem of infant mortality would not be troubling the medical profession and social workers so greatly at the present time.—Woman's World for March.

Cheap Flirtations Flourish in the Modern Business Office.

"It is in the modern business office, it seems to me," says a writer in the March Woman's Home Companion, "that the relationship between men and girls is most in need of mending. Here is a fertile soil for the sowing and flourishing of many cheap relationships. I am not speaking, of course, of the superior and high class offices, though these, too, are not always free of such things; I refer to the average large office, such as I myself am in, or large factories where hundreds of young men and young girls are daily thrown together more or less intimately. It is a rare girl, nowadays, who has been out in the business world for any length of time, for instance, who has not had the chance, or seen her companions have the chance, for flirtations and tawdry friendships with men."

Didn't Know Himself.

A peddler arrived one evening at a very small town, and went to the only hotel there. Every room had already been engaged, but the hotel keeper offered him a room which he could share with a negro. The peddler agreed and asked to be awakened early the next morning. Several jokers overheard the proceedings, and while the peddler slept blackened his face.

The next morning, being in a hurry to catch a train, he made straight for the station when he was awakened. While passing a mirror in the waiting room he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "Hang it all! They've called the wrong guy!"—New York Times.

A Wise Provision.

"Beauty is only skin deep." "I consider that a wise provision of nature." "Why so?" "With that limitation the girls are kept busy enough."—Kansas City Journal.

REGULATION THE CURE

The State Ownership of Railroads a Last Resort

KEEP THEM OUT OF POLITICS

Larger Interstate Commerce Commission Sorely Needed

Washington, Feb. 24.—Government ownership of railroads, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements told a House committee yesterday, was the "last resort" and could be prevented by fair and just regulation of the carriers. Joint action between the federal and state commissions on railway valuation and rate questions, he considered, would be cumbersome and unworkable.

Commissioner Clements was questioned by the interstate commerce committee in its consideration of the joint resolution, recently passed by the Senate, for a congressional committee to investigate and the efficiency of the federal commission as suggested by President Wilson in his address to Congress. While he did not assume to speak for the commission, he opposed the resolution.

"The public generally, of course, will finally determine whether regulations and private ownership are successful," said Mr. Clements. "I do not think that it is the American idea to put railroads, organized labor, etc., into politics, which government ownership would do. I do not believe in government ownership."

Chairman Adamson told the committee the interstate commerce commission was overloaded with work and an increase of the membership was imperative.

GREAT MAGNESITE DEPOSIT.

Is Located in the Southern Part of Nevada.

A massive deposit of magnesite of unusual character that has recently been brought to the attention of the United States geological survey promises to yield a large and readily available supply of this material. The deposit lies in Clark county, Nev., in the valley of Muddy river, one of the tributaries of Virgin river, a few miles above the town of St. Thomas. The material has been known for some time as kaolin, and successful experiments for utilizing it as a porcelain clay are reported to have been made, though they have not yet resulted in the exploitation of the deposits. The recognized outcrops have been located as mining claims, and some preliminary exploration and development work has been done. A side track on the St. Thomas branch of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, about three miles northeast of the northernmost group of claims, offers a readily available railroad connection, and the station has been named Kaolin, from this deposit.

The so-called kaolin is stated by the geological survey to be in fact magnesite, a part of a regularly stratified series of sedimentary strata exposed by stream channels that cut across a low ridge at the upper edge of Muddy valley. The deposit forms a chalky-looking bluff, dazzling white in the bright sunlight. The material is porcelain-white, fine grained, and massive, is remarkably free from foreign matter, but is not so hard as the more typical magnesite, and crumbles more rapidly on exposure to the weather.

The length at the surface of the magnesite deposit seems to be a mile at least, and the purer part of the deposit consists of beds aggregating at least 200 feet in thickness. Within the series of purer material there are a few bands of sandy matter, but these are minor in amount and could undoubtedly be avoided in mining. The new deposits are so large and so readily accessible that they may form a valuable source of magnesite.

The greater part of the California magnesite is used in the manufacture of wood-pulp paper on the Pacific coast. Magnesite is coming into use in the manufacture of cement for floors, for artificial marble and tile, and to a certain extent as a stucco for exterior finish. Carbon dioxide is manufactured from raw magnesite and the use of finely ground caustic calcined magnesite in fire-retarding paints is now one of its important applications. The larger buildings of the Panama-Pacific exposition as well as other buildings on the exposition grounds were treated with a fireproofing and damp-proofing magnesite plant.

A Few Observations.

The man of few words is generally married. Icy stares are not liked by social climbers.

Eye openers do not enable a man to see his own faults.

The cup that cheers frequently leads to family jars.

Talking about war, we believe women would fight if it came to the scratch.

The way a woman changes her mind it might be something she bought at a store.

The only way some people can make a stir in the world is to stir up trouble.

NO PLACE FOR PAIN

There is no place for rheumatic pains and misery, if you will only follow the advice of an old, experienced physician. Dr. Levi Minard prescribed and used Minard's Liniment for soreness, stiffness, swelling and all rheumatic pains.

There is no other remedy that can take its place. It has never failed and is perfectly harmless, economical, agreeable and clean to use, as it is absolutely stainless.

Minard's Liniment, obtained from any druggist, is wonderfully soothing, penetrating and effective in all cases of strains, lumbago, sore joints, stiffness, sciatica and rheumatism.

"They Stop the Tickle" BRIGGS' Mentholated Hoarhound COUGH DROPS



A SURE AND QUICK RELIEF for hoarseness and throat irritations, pleasant to the taste and wonderfully effective. Soothes the throat and gives immediate relief. Everywhere 5 cents.

C. A. Briggs Confectionery Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Silk lace that has become yellow may be bleached by exposing it in the sun while wet.

When filling oil lamps place a small lump of camphor in the oil vessel. The lamp will greatly improve the light and make the flame clearer and brighter.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated a few trays of charcoal set on the floor, shelves and ledges will make the air pure and sweet.

Tin that has become rusty or stained may be cleaned, by dipping the cut surface of a raw potato in a fine cleaning powder and rubbing well with this.

To remove tar stains rub the spot first with lard and then with soap. Leave for an hour and then wash in hot water softened with ammonia. If traces still remain, rub with turpentine.

When roasting meat, and there is danger of its becoming too brown, place a dish of water in the oven. The steam will prevent scorching and the meat will cook better. A piece of greased paper placed over the meat is also good.

An old-fashioned flattron, padded, will be found very convenient when used as a weight to hold the cloth when there is any sewing which requires holding or fastening. The material may be put to the lower part of the flattron and the handle, which also has a thick pad, serves as a pin cushion.

Date Dainties.

Emphasis should be laid on buying only reliable brands of dates, which stand for the highest food value and absolute cleanliness of pack. Here is where the buyer must exercise intelligent judgment.

Dates and prunes are much liked served as bonbons. Steam the dates until plump and tender, then boil in granulated sugar and dry on a board or waxed paper. The prunes should be soaked in cold water until soft and plumped, then rolled in sugar and dried. If preferred, after steaming or plumping in cold water, remove the pits, then stuff with chopped peanuts or almonds, plain or mixed with sugar and white of egg or a bit of pineapple. Sour cream and chopped nuts make a good filling, as also French cream, made by boiling until it almost threads one cupful granulated sugar and a halfcupful of hot water. Do not stir. After the dates or prunes are stuffed, close each one to give it its original form, and roll in granulated sugar.

For dates with peanut cream filling, a little jar of peanut butter is the first requisite. This is slightly salted, then shaped in any form desired. Have ready some melted chocolate in one shallow dish, some fondant in a second, some stoned dates and steamed prunes with the stones removed in a third, and the chopped figs and raisins in the fourth. Roll the peanut butter forms in some of these which will serve as delectable covers, and insert small pieces of butter in the dates and prunes.

Crabapple gems with dates are especially nice for breakfast, and so satisfying that one scarcely misses eggs or meat. Beat the yolk of one egg to which a saltspoonful of salt has been added. Next add one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of whole wheat or graham meal, sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a scant teaspoonful of melted butter or refined vegetable oil. Beat vigorously. Add a quarter cupful sliced dates, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs and bake in a hot oven.

If you are baking whole wheat or graham bread, try adding two cupfuls of seeded dates to the mixture after the sponge has risen for the first time. Knead the dates, which should be left whole, in with the flour, taking care that they are well distributed through the dough. Dates stuffed with cheese make an excellent relish for dinner or luncheon. Steam the date, slit, remove the stone, and when cool replace with a little ball of neutchate or any cream cheese rolled into oval form and seasoned with paprika. Pinch the edges of the date together and roll in parmesan cheese.

To make orange and date salad, cut peeled juicy oranges into squares, taking pains to remove every particle of white membrane. To each cupful of olive pulp allow two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a half tablespoonful of lemon juice, a quarter teaspoonful salt, and a dusting of paprika. Mix thoroughly, then add a half pound of dates seeded and dressed in the same way and same proportion as the dressing used with oranges. Serve on heart-leaves of lettuce or remain all well chilled.

Dorothy Dexter.

HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGES

In Which Actual Practice in Household Work Is Given.

Housekeeping cottages, in which the students obtain actual practice in household work, are a prominent feature of current progress in home economics, according to a report issued by the department of the interior through the bureau of education.

"The practice house is as distinctly a legitimate part of the equipment for teaching home economics as the sewing machine, ironing board, or individual desk with its cooking utensils," declares the report.

"Home economics departments in schools and colleges are not all so fortunate as to have residences in which to instruct in home management and in house-wifery. There has been some hesitancy among school officers because of the initial expense of a practice house. But as it is recognized that these houses are quite as necessary as are good laboratories and that the maintenance costs are not excessive, more departments are being thus supplied. These houses offer opportunities for experimental studies in household administration, make practice in home furnishing possible, and afford excellent places for studies in nutrition."

The report shows that home economics is now a recognized course of study in all agricultural colleges to which women are admitted. Thirty-one state universities offer regular courses in home economics, and most of the private and denominational colleges and universities now offer similar instruction. So important has the subject become in state public school systems during the past two or three years that now practically every state normal school has a course in home economics for prospective school teachers.

Summer schools are coming to play an especially important part in home economics teaching. The bureau of education received an announcement from 102 schools that were offering courses during the summer of 1914; in 1915 the number reporting had increased to 230, and a still further increase is already assured for 1916.

Twenty-three states report an outline of lessons in home economics for statewide use. A state manual of study for the public elementary schools of Alabama contains an outline for lessons in cooking and suggestions for the teaching of sewing in the grades, with lists of equipment and an important step domestic science teachers in the grades. In California each county or city board of education prescribes its own course of study in home economics. An outline for a course of lessons in home economics has been prepared for the common schools of Illinois. This is made up of particularly in the rural schools. The domestic science section of the high school conference of Illinois has recently completed a comprehensive outline for lessons in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, thus taking an important step in helping to unify the courses offered in home economics below the high school.

HEROINE OF LOOS.

Highland Soldiers' Tribute to 17-Year-Old French Girl.

How the "Heroine of Loos," Emilienne Moreau, a French girl of 17, observing German soldiers firing on the British at Loos from a cellar, came to the rescue of her allies by shooting two of the Germans with her revolver and killing three others with hand grenades will be fresh in the public memory. To her dauntless tribute has been paid in various ways. None surely would touch her more than the simple act of some Scottish soldiers passing through London. They had read that the "Petit Parisien" was publishing the brave girl's memoirs; presumably then the London correspondent of the journal would know or be able to discover the address. So Monsieur Jullien, the "Parisien's" London correspondent, in his office in Fleet street, was suddenly confronted by a party of bronzed and stalwart Highlanders. They bore a bunch of heather that had been previously day waved upon the hills of the far north. "Would Monsieur Jullien see that the heather reach Mademoiselle Moreau? They had picked it for her in token of their admiration for her courage and devotion."

Naturally M. Jullien offered himself a willing intermediary, and the party, some of whom had fought in the battle, departed well content. And Monsieur Th. Gringore, before whose eyes also had burst the vision of these Scottish soldiers with their bouquet of heather tumblingly tied about with ribbons of the French national colors, like a true Frenchman, added to the spray of heather a spray of verse.

It was a pretty incident, and one which should not go unchronicled in the press of England. And the story of it is here set down.—From a British exchange.

ECZEMA ON FACE ITCHING SEVERE

Also On Neck. In Pimples, Skin Very Sore, Red and Inflamed. Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT